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BATES COLLEGE
LEWISTON, MAINE

Circular of Information

Commencement, Wednesday, June 25, 1913

Fall Term Begins, Wednesday, September 24, 1913

GEORGE C. CHASE, D.D., LL.D., President

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The Bates College Bulletin is issued quarterly in December, March, June, and September. Bulletin No. 1 takes the form of the regular College Catalogue. Bulletin No. 2 is usually a Circular of Information, giving an account of the most important events of the preceding six months. Bulletin No. 3 emphasizes the plans for Commencement and the close of the college year; it often contains features similar to those found in the Circular of Information. The fourth Bulletin is the President's Report to the Board of Fellows and Overseers.

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COLLEGE CALENDAR

June-December, 1913

June 12—Ivy Day	Thursday
June 13-20—Examination of College Classes.....	Friday-Friday
June 22—Baccalaureate Exercises	Sunday, 3.30 P.M.
June 23-24—Examinations for Admission to College, Monday, Tuesday, 9.00 A.M., 1.30 P.M.	
June 23—Junior Exhibition	Monday, 7.45 P.M.
June 24—Annual Meeting of the Corporation.....	Tuesday, 9.00 A.M.
June 24—Class Day Exercises.....	Tuesday, 2.30 P.M.
June 24—Annual Meeting of the Alumni.....	Tuesday, 4.00 P.M.
June 24—Illumination of College Campus.....	Tuesday, 7.45 P.M.
June 25—Commencement.....	Wednesday, 10.00 A.M.
June 25—President's Reception	Wednesday, 8.00 P.M.
September 22-23—Examinations for Admission to College, Monday, Tuesday, 9.00 A.M., 1.30 P.M.	
September 24—College Year Begins.....	Wednesday
November 15—Tuition Due.	
November 3-14—Sophomore Preliminary Declamations.....	1.30 P.M.
November 15—Prize Division	2.00 P.M.
Thanksgiving Recess, from 12 M, November 26, to 7.40 A.M., December 1.	
December 20—Christmas Vacation Begins.....	Friday, 4.30 P.M.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

The sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve, marked an epoch in the history of Bates College; our beloved institution passed another milestone in its journey toward the goal of material welfare and moral attainment. The day marked the Laying of the Corner Stone of a new Bates College Chapel: a worthy structure, consecrated to the service of God and to the spiritual uplift of man.

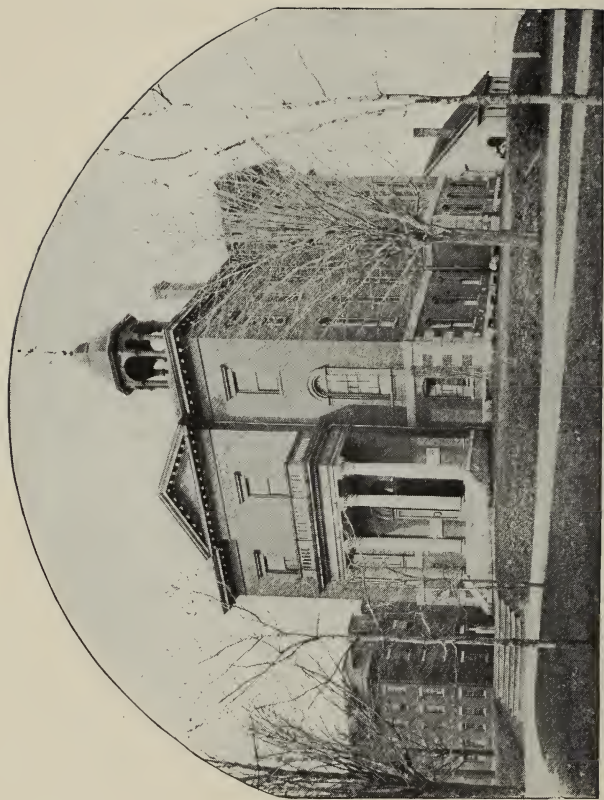
Owing to unforeseen difficulties in securing certain building materials, the eventful day had been repeatedly postponed until even the most hopeful no longer dared to expect a day so comfortable that all the exercises could be held out of doors. But of all the fair days of a glorious autumn season, none seemed fairer than the one finally selected. An almost summer temperature prevailed, bright skies assured clear weather, and all nature conspired to make the day as nearly ideal as man could wish.

At two o'clock the procession formed at Libbey Forum and marched to the temporarily constructed platform near the corner stone. The college band headed the procession; the speakers in academic costume followed, members of the faculty came next; the senior class in cap and gown, and the other classes in order completed the procession. A large gathering of interested townspeople from both cities had already assembled and occupied vantage points. The invocation, fervent and ardent, was offered by Rev. Arba John Marsh, Bates, '94, at present pastor of the Court Street Free Baptist Church in Auburn.

The Historical Address, delivered by President George Colby Chase, follows:

Trustees, Faculty, Graduates, Students, Patrons and Friends of Bates College:

Fifty-six years ago, on June 26, 1856, there was laid within these grounds the corner stone of our first building—Hathorn Hall. From the neighboring village of Lewiston and from the surrounding towns there had gathered an audience of several thousand people. Included in it were the Trustees of Maine State Seminary, the ministers of the community, the Directors of the Franklin Company, the leading citizens, the fire companies, the teachers and pupils of the public schools of Lewiston and Auburn, the Sunday School children, and the great throng of interested observers. The day was beautiful, and all marched in procession to the stirring music of the village band. The prayers of invocation and consecration were offered, an eloquent oration was delivered, and a Christian ode composed by



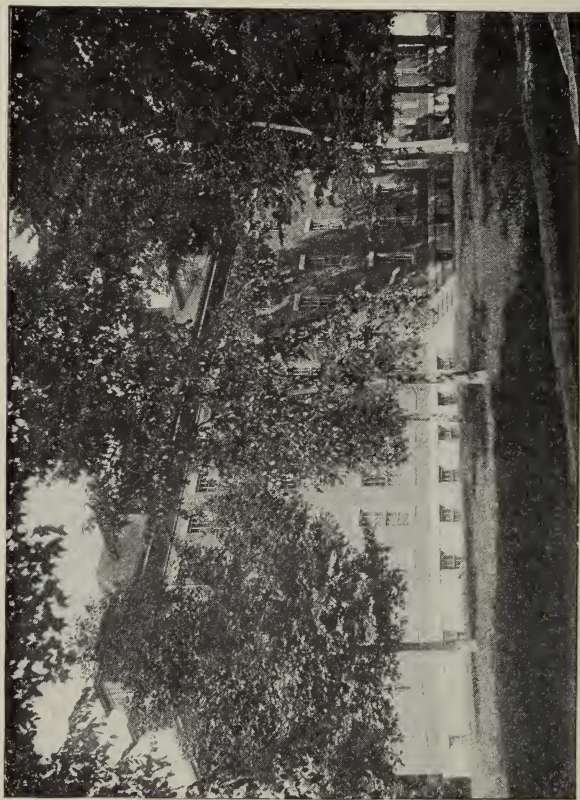
Hathorn Hall

a gifted and consecrated woman was sung by old and young in happy union. Of all the eager thousands then assembled, only four, so far as I can learn, are here to-day—Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Hon. Cyrus Greeley, Mrs. Emma B. Howard, and Miss Sarah A. Perkins. We rejoice in their presence. May the glory of this later temple be to them not less than that of the earlier.

Maine State Seminary thus began its visible tangible existence. When that throng gathered to lay the corner stone of our first building, our campus consisted of twenty acres—ungraded, undrained, checkered with pine stumps and rough hummocks, and treeless. Stump fences along College Street (then Seminary Street)—and along what is now Bardwell Street were its boundaries upon the East and the West. To the North and the South it sank away into marshes. What a contrast between this unpromising beginning and our beautiful, undulating, well-shaded grounds of to-day, recently increased to sixty acres through the generous gift of the Wakefield heirs. Fourteen months after the laying of the corner stone, Hathorn Hall—its second floor closed off and unfinished—was opened for student use. Parker Hall, still roofless, was silent and untenanted. The carpenter's saw and hammer were idle awaiting the long-delayed money that should summon them to service. But in this shapeless hall in the hour of extremest need gathered the projectors and founders to ask God for what men had thus far denied. All night they continued in prayer and with the dawn rose to answer their own petition.

In prayer the infant school had its birth, in prayer its walls were reared and its portals at length opened. In prayer its successive needs have been met and its problems solved. For from its humble beginning it has been an avowedly and unequivocally Christian institution. And so an immediate care of its friends and patrons was to set off as a place for daily worship all that part of the ground floor of Hathorn Hall to the left of the long corridor. Here for years gathered at morning or evening teachers and students for daily prayers. As the student body grew in numbers wistful eyes were cast, whenever the doors for a moment chanced to be open, into the large unfinished room at the head of the flight of stairs leading from the front entrance.

But it was not till 1870 that the money indispensable for completing the coveted chapel was at command. And when it was at last available, the sharp conflict between income and outgo closed it during the entire winter and sent the students back to worship in the small chapel on the first floor.



Parker Hall

With the full emergence of the Seminary into a college and the withdrawal of the secondary school students, one-half of the space previously allotted to worship was found sufficient, and so our first chapel was divided and in cold weather the room now occupied by the Latin Classes was reserved for the diminished need. Unventilated, heated by a large air-tight stove, and crowded with restless students, it was scarcely an apology for a chapel.

It was only in 1886 that, under the supervision of the late Hon. J. L. H. Cobb, whose name is now borne by our Professorship of Biblical Literature and Religion, a steam heating plant was installed in Hathorn Hall and our present Chapel made available for prayers during the entire college year. From time to time it has been improved and made more attractive, especially by the generous loyalty of the Class of 1902. But the room for 42 years cherished as our Chapel and endeared by many hallowed associations has now, with every available square foot of its area utilized for sittings, become painfully unsuited to its sacred purpose. Crowded, unsanitary—its only means of ingress and egress the one double-door at the head of a single stairway—almost daily required for student meetings representing the social, the musical, and the athletic interests of our students, it cannot at the best be other than unhealthful, inconvenient, and unsafe. Moreover, its incongruous uses and associations are well nigh fatal to the spirit of worship. For the last five years it has itself been our most powerful plea for a building consecrated to the highest of human aspirations and appealing in its architecture and appointments to that soul of reverence and of unselfish service which it is the function of true religion to awaken.

In January last a generous Christian woman, acting through her sympathetic and broad-minded Christian almoner, placed in the hand of the President of Bates a check for sixty thousand dollars, fifty thousand of this amount to be expended in the erection of a chapel, and the remaining \$10,000 to provide a suitable organ and to meet such other needs as might be disclosed in the execution of approved plans. To this amount she added in June last the sum of \$5,000—making her total gift \$65,000.

Eminent and skilful architects have embodied in carefully elaborated designs their conception of the structure that, while conforming to the type of the English Collegiate Chapel, shall meet our special need of a place of worship convenient, commodious, beautiful in outline, harmonious in details and enduring as our New England hills. When completed the building is expected to afford regular sittings for 900 worshipers, and to

meet the needs of such larger numbers as special occasions may bring together. We have hoped to dedicate it at our next Commencement. We expect to occupy it for our regular chapel services by the beginning of our next college year. The sole condition attached to the gift is that the building which it assures "is forever to be used as a place of Christian worship to the glory and honor of the Triune God."

May it remain through the centuries secure against earthquake, flame and tempest, against the stealthy encroachments of time—the cherished place in which the successive generations of Bates students shall hold sacred communion with their God.

Following the Historical Address, Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, D.D., of Concord, N. H., a member of our Board of Overseers, delivered the Oration:

I am grateful for the privilege of participating in these exercises by which a corner stone is laid for a chapel at Bates College, because, as my foster mother, the College is especially dear to me; because a chapel building erected especially for the religious help of those connected with the institution, promises so much of real and essential good, and because such a chapel building is needed here to an extent beyond our ability to estimate.

The College shrine has, from the first, been given a home in Hathorn Hall; and as the ark of God blessed the home of Obed-edom while permitted to rest there, so have the students of Bates been blessed by the shrine in Hathorn Hall.

But that place was outgrown some time ago, and besides it was never competent to furnish the religious inspiration which every body of students needs. To the question how we have gotten along so long and so well without a chapel building here must come the answer: a happy adjustment to conditions difficult to make better.

I congratulate our worthy President whose indefatigable labors and wisdom have added this, another blessing, to the long list of valuable and necessary assets in buildings and funds and faculty, during his term of office as President.

I congratulate the Faculty, so closely related to the interests of both institution and pupils. I congratulate the Fellows and Overseers, always keenly sensitive to the welfare of the College. And do not we all together with graduates and undergraduates hold out our hands of hearty greeting and gratitude to the one whose gift has made this building possible to the College, but whose modesty does not yet permit identity to be publicly revealed.

During the half century of the existence of this College, now nearly passed, corner stones have been laid for different buildings, but never before for a chapel. It is an event of special interest in the College history, and we do well to pause and utter our *laus Deo*.

A chapel building connected with an educational institution always has a special significance; its position among other college buildings helps to keep in evidence the fact that religion is accorded its proper place in the departments of education.

The term education has been variously defined. My own definition, in simple language which satisfies me well, is, that education is finding out what we are, directing and developing that, and finding out what we lack and getting that; to my mind, this covers it. Lord Bacon says that studies serve for ornament, for delight, for ability. Freely translated, this means that education has three values, it is for culture, the disciplinary and the practical; and this may be brought about through four sources, application, observation, experience and absorption. The last named may be least considered, but is not of least importance.

Education, one of the oldest of human arts, expected to respond to some human need, or meet some conception of what humanity ought to be, has been subjected to many different ideals and various methods. Grecian education aimed for culture and still holds a place in the College ideals. Plato would not have Arithmetic taught for purely commercial purposes. Roman education promoted the professional and the practical; it was for the forum and the field of Mars, and to-day the demand is strong for fitness for professional and practical life in a liberal education.

The Hebrew nation developed a system of industrial education, but her stronghold lay in her religious training: this was the corner stone of the home which is the corner stone of the nation, and it is worthy of note that the Colleges and Universities of the present day, for the most part, have decided convictions concerning the importance of this kind of training.

The Bible is unquestionably the leading factor in modern civilization, and no person can properly be said to be liberally educated who is ignorant of its principles. The great Lincoln was brought up on three books,—Pilgrim's Progress, Shakespere, and the Bible. Pilgrim's Progress is a paraphrase of the Gospels. Shakespere would be unrecognizable with the teachings of Scripture left out, and the Bible is the Bible.

To be something in particular, to do something, the right thing, to do it well, the best possible is expected from educational equipment. Education is a power, a power for good, a power for evil. It increases the possibilities of both,—the greatest knave is the educated knave.

Increased discovery and invention increase dangers, unless the quickening of conscience and moral vigor keep pace. To find an easy way to crack a bank-safe is dangerous unless a mighty determination to refrain from such a deed keeps abreast of it. To learn how to annihilate battle-ships and cities and human battalions is unspeakably dangerous, unless a firm demand for arbitration instead of war is equally developed. Dr. Franklin P. Dyer, newly appointed superintendent of Boston schools, declares that he is opposed to a strict military training for boys, which will arouse an "unwholesome war spirit."

Human selfishness has no heart, no conscience. Give it the benefits of an education and it defies earth and heaven. How, then, do we dare to neglect or eliminate moral and religious training from the College and University courses? At least, there should be opportunity for religious contemplation,, devotion and expression, with proper environment.

What is true education if not that which develops the entire person, and aims to bring the whole man into sympathy with himself, a task which Alexander Bain says is very difficult? When in "The Shepherd of the Hills," Sammy asked Dad to teach her how to be a "sure enough" lady, he said "first you must know what a 'sure enough' lady is; then a 'sure enough' lady does not pretend; she is, the lady heart comes first. The 'sure enough' lady must have a lady mind, and then a 'sure enough' lady will keep her body as strong and beautiful as she can, for this is one way that she expresses her heart and mind."

Physical, mental, moral, these are the channels through which our spirit-life must operate, and when we fail in the education of one of these, we have not been faithful to our trust. Merely intellectual strength and beauty do not satisfy us, even though exhibited as in a Virgil or a Milton. Physical development more beautiful than that depicted in the chiselled Apollo, stronger than the torso of Hercules to which Michael Angelo came in his blind days, passing his hands over the tense muscles and massively rounded flesh in satisfaction, does not meet the test. The yearning soul of man passes on, nor pauses, until face to face with Him of divine self-control, of the matchless self-giving which lifts up a sin-darkened world, and wheels it into light supreme.

And now,—let me speak it advisedly, reverently, let me speak it remembering her mistakes, her sins,—one of the greatest educators of the centuries is the Christian Church, and her spirit has always needed a home as truly as did the ancient ark of God.

Religion, too, is developed by application, observation, experience, and absorption; very much by absorption, so that in some unexplained way,

he that does the will comes to know the doctrine, and he who hears believably, finds his heart burning within him.

Youth's vision of life is trained and tinted by every vision which appeals to the religious nature. Why shall not Rome's great Basilica, with its massive pillars, and numerous chapels and heroic statuary and sacred murals, its baldachin set on spiral columns under a sunlit dome, impress the worshiper with the sense of an awe-inspiring presence?

Who can look up to the pictured history of the upbuilding kingdom of God in the world, as depicted in the Sistine Chapel, without a stronger striving of devotional life? Who can stand before the reliefs and statues and griffins of Notre Dame, or under the groined arches where the "heavy pillars wheel grandly about the altar, in the mellow light of magnificent rose-windows" and not feel that he has found something in which heaven and earth unite?

Design and adornment in churches have assisted human hearts in truest devotion at worship. Ah, there was a day when the loudest testimony to a religious faith which its votaries dared to utter was the cathedral, and even to-day the weird catacombs of Rome speak in etched symbols at once grateful to the eye and strengthening to the soul.

How much, then, will a chapel fashioned to inspire worship, set apart solely for that purpose, add to the highest dignity of Bates College, contribute to the stronger and deeper religious life of the men and women who gather here, and thus the better develop the spirit the third part of that sacred trinity of human life?

May it not be true that this building, the corner stone of which we lay to-day, completed by the Divine Presence, shall bear a large part in developing the students of Bates College for best things, as here in silent communion and uttered devotion, aspiring souls shall find the source and object of all true aspiration? We would have it so.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stacy's Oration the students sang the Ode, written by Mabel S. Merrill, Bates, '91. The Ode, sung to the tune All Saints, is as follows:

In Hope's deep heart there dwells a dream
Before true good is born,
As in the brooding breast of night
Lies promise of the morn;
And Faith with steady vision waits
The coming of that dawn,
While Courage, iron-handed, works,
And dares defeat and scorn.

And toward that steadfast dream of good,
Deep-hidden though it be,
The great world-heart that longs for truth
Draws half unconsciously,
Till all fair wishes, thoughts, and hopes
Beat like an eager sea,
Around the holy, hidden thing,
To set its beauty free.

From heart of hope, with eye of faith,
By hands that bravely ply,
And, more than all, the sacred wish
That truth may gain thereby,—
So grows our dream from thought to fact,
And so, beneath the sky,
To-day we place the corner stone,
With courage glad and high.

President Chase then formally laid the Corner Stone of the new Chapel, after placing appropriate papers, records, and data, in the receptacle provided for that purpose.

Rev. James A. Howe, D.D., for many years Dean of Cobb Divinity School, offered the Prayer of Consecration, calling down God's richest blessing on the exercises of the day, and asking for God's all-wise guidance in the completion and final use of the noble structure.

Following the singing of the College Hymn, the formal exercises were brought to a close with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Marsh.

The audience remained for no little time congratulating one another on the auspicious occasion, and expressing sincerest wishes for the full fruition of all that the new Bates College Chapel shall represent.

THE HURREY-CUTTS MEETINGS

This winter, for the first time in several years, evangelistic meetings were held at the College. Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association a four days' campaign was carried on, during the first week-end after the holidays. General Secretary Cushman was most fortunate in securing as leaders Mr. Charles D. Hurrey, and Mr. Oliver F. Cutts from the International Y. M. C. A. headquarters, New York, and Mr. Wayne C. Jordan, District Secretary from Newport, N. H. Mr. Hurrey, the colleague and intimate friend of John R. Mott, has an extensive knowledge of all student problems from a wide experience with college students in many parts of the world. He was for several years continental secretary for the colleges in South America. Mr. Cutts, Bates, '96, was a famous athlete both at Bates and afterward at Harvard. While at Harvard he was chosen All American right tackle. After graduating from the Harvard Law School he practised law five years in Seattle. Here he gained a reputation for social service that led to his call to the International Y. M. C. A. His office in New York is now the headquarters for the so-called Alumni Work. His task is to interest college graduates in social service in the cities where they settle. Mr. Jordan, Bates, '06, represented Bates at Oxford as Rhodes Scholar '07-'10, and is one of our strongest and most popular alumni.

The campaign opened with a banquet at the Main Street Church, Wednesday evening, January 8th. Seventy-five men were present. Mr. Cutts, Mr. Jordan, and the committees that had for weeks been planning the campaign, were the speakers. At the chapel service on Wednesday and Thursday mornings Mr. Cutts gave strong and pointed talks. Thursday afternoon and evening the three leaders met the thirteen Bible-study groups, which had been studying the life of Christ for ten weeks. Each group had a separate meeting with a leader and had a good opportunity to talk over frankly the whole matter of Christian living. Mr. Hurrey's first address was on the subject, "Behind the Scenes in College Life." Friday evening he spoke on "Three Kinds of Students," and on Saturday morning he gave at chapel a twenty minute talk on "South America," that will long be remembered for its instructiveness and for its spiritual power. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Cutts gave an able presentation of the claims of social service on the college man. The emphasis upon social service was characteristic of all the meetings. The speakers did not urge self-interest as a motive as much as the needs of a suffering humanity. The last meeting was held on Sunday afternoon,



Oliver F. Cutts

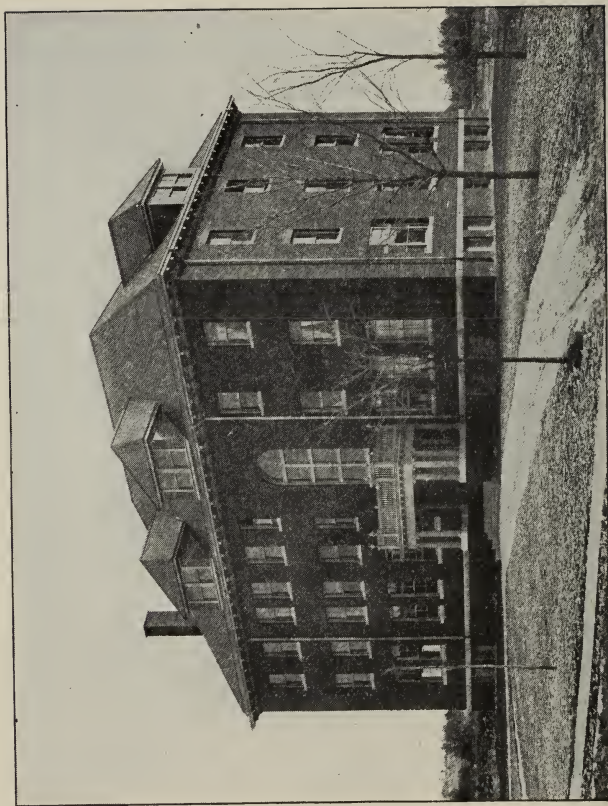
when Mr. Hurrey's subject was, "Why the Strongest College Men Believe in Jesus Christ."

Probably the most valuable feature of the campaign was the plan of personal interviews. The leaders had nearly two hundred personal interviews with as many different students. In this way many a fellow was quietly helped to solve his problems and given a new inspiration to live up to his ideals. The whole campaign, although characterized by deep feeling and zeal for the winning of men to the higher life, was free from all cant and bigotry, and left a clear, wholesome confidence in the reality of Christianity and in its value to college men.

Mr. Hurrey in his addresses showed himself to be a broadminded, practical man, a direct and forceful speaker, and thoroughly conversant with the problems of college men the world over. In his interviews he proved to be sympathetic, sincere, fairminded, and definite in his belief. This, with his pleasant manner, won the goodwill of all.

Mr. Cutts was thoroughly at home in his Alma Mater. His jovial manner made the men feel that he was one of them. His strong personality and vigorous adherence to right thinking and doing gave the students confidence in him and his message. Although Mr. Jordan could be with us but a short time, yet he made a deep impression on the men. Perhaps the greatest direct benefit of the campaign to some students was the idea that strong, able, manly men, like these leaders, found it worth while to lead aggressive Christian lives.

Special music was furnished for all the meetings by a quartet composed of Dr. Leonard, Dr. Britan, Prof. Robinson, and Secretary Cushman.



Roger Williams Hall

THE DAY OF PRAYER

Throughout the history of Bates, the observance of the Day of Prayer has been one of the most important events in the college year. On many occasions this day has marked the beginning of a Christian life by numbers of students, and always it has been most helpful in deepening individual consecration and quickening the religious life of the institution. This year the day was observed Thursday, January 23. The speaker was Enoch F. Bell, Associate Secretary of the Congregational Foreign Mission Board. Mr. Bell was the speaker last year also on the Day of Prayer. On the preceding evening—Wednesday, Jan. 22, Mr. Bell delivered in the College Chapel an illustrated lecture on the men engaged in the missionary field and incidents in their work. His address Thursday morning was given in the Chapel at 10, preceded by class prayer meetings and a prayer meeting of the members of the Faculty. The subject of the address was "Heroic Service." In a very simple manner, and almost wholly through concrete illustrations, but most impressively and effectively, it was shown that the three requisites of heroic service are struggle, sacrifice, and successful achievement. The speaker first portrayed heroism as exemplified by the loyal members of a football team. Then followed an eloquent recital of the career of the Chinese patriot, Sun Yat Sen, showing how remarkably his life has exhibited heroic struggle, sacrifice and achievement. Finally examples of heroism were related from the lives of devoted missionaries. The audience which filled the Chapel listened to Mr. Bell with rapt attention, and all were deeply impressed.

A new feature added to the observance of the day this year was an organ recital at Trinity Church at 4 P.M., at which some of the sacred music of the great masters was rendered for the benefit of our students. The program was as follows:

Prelude

Prayer

Hymn—Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty

Vorspiel to King Manfred

Songs Without Words—Confession, Consolation

(a) To the Evening Star

(b) Pilgrim Chorus

Largo from Xerxes

Hymn—Jerusalem the Golden

Rheinberger
Mendelssohn

Wagner
Handel

Benediction

The social service for students and faculty was held at 6.45 P.M. in Roger Williams Chapel, and led by Dr. A. N. Leonard. The weather conditions at this hour were extremely bad, as there was a pouring rain and under foot deep slush. But a company of about fifty braved the storm, and enjoyed a most helpful and inspiring service. The topic, "We Would See Jesus," proved a fortunately chosen one, and every moment was filled with earnest testimony or prayer.

All these various services contributed their part to the helpfulness of the day. While there were no students who definitely professed conversion, undoubtedly many had their Christian purpose strengthened and their ideals uplifted, and all were brought face to face with the great realities of religion.



Carnegie Hall

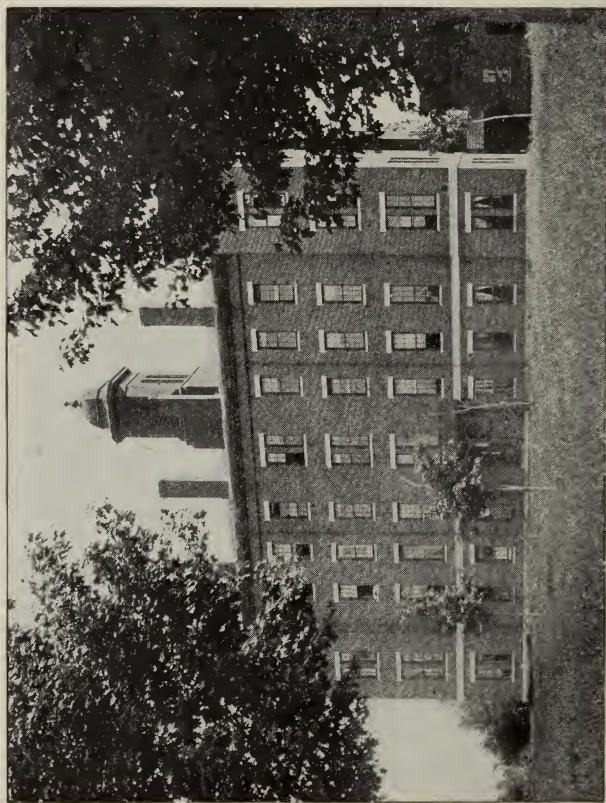
THE LEVI M. STEWART FUND

On Wednesday, January 22nd, President Chase received from Hon. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, Maine, a check for \$50,000 for the creation of the Levi M. Stewart Fund. This magnificent gift is practically unconditioned. The fund, indeed, is to bear the name of Levi M. Stewart; and only the income is to be expended each year, in such manner as the trustees of Bates shall decide to be of the greatest benefit to the students of the College.

Bates is thus twice honored in receiving this noble addition to her endowment fund, honored in having committed forever to her care the name of Levi M. Stewart, a Maine bred and Maine reared man who left an ample fortune accumulated in Minnesota to be distributed as his brother, Hon D. D. Stewart, might think best; and honored again through the decision of this brother to make this splendid addition to the endowment of Bates.

The name of Stewart is one that Bates will gladly cherish and hold sacred. The two brothers to whom she is indebted for this noble addition to her resources were sons of a Baptist clergyman whose memory both of them held in honor, and whose devotion to the highest ends was reproduced and reflected in the lives and the deeds of his children. Hon. D. D. Stewart, the immediate benefactor not only of Bates and other colleges, but of various schools, hospitals, and kindred institutions, may fitly be termed the Nestor of the Maine Bar. He has been known to well nigh three generations of attorneys as a lawyer of the first order, both in legal lore and in the power to interpret and apply the law with a clearness and cogency that have won the respect and admiration of judges, jurors, and fellow attorneys.

The Levi M. Stewart Fund is important to Bates not merely by reason of its source and its amount, but also through the timeliness of its presentation. It constitutes one-tenth of the amount which Bates set out to raise a little more than one year ago, and one-sixth of the amount that she urgently needs to secure by April 1st of this year. In contemplation of this gift, we may well thank God and take courage.



John Bertram Hall

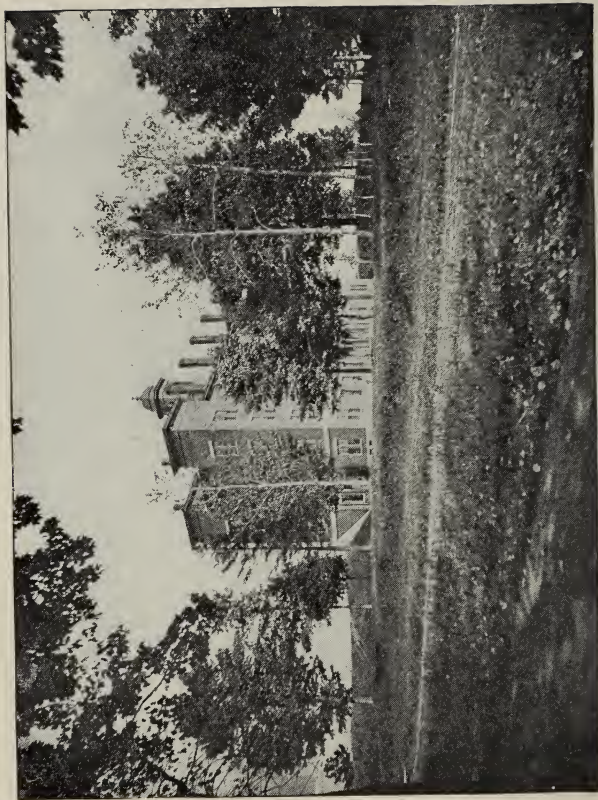
JOHN BERTRAM HALL

Under date of February 11th, Bates received a commemorative gift of \$10,000 that will henceforth associate with her work the name of one of the purest, bravest, and most resourceful of a group of men that made New England famous at home and abroad during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century.

John Bertram, born in 1796, came at the age of nine years, with his parents, from the Isle of Jersey to Salem, Mass. Thrown while a child upon his own resources, he proved himself, while yet in his teens, a thorough man in spirit and achievement. Employed as a boy in a large establishment, in which every day at eleven o'clock he was required to carry ardent spirits to be consumed, after the manner of the time, by his fellow employees, he never, in his long life, tasted a drop of liquor nor used tobacco in any form. Beginning as a cabin boy on a merchant vessel carrying goods to China, he rose by successive steps to be a supercargo of his vessel, then the captain, and finally the owner of a merchant fleet. Returning after his first year's service to his home in Salem, with the twenty dollars that represented his entire earnings for that period, he gave to a poor woman, weeping over the loss of her only feather bed, one-half of his savings to help her to buy another. Nor did this act represent a hasty impulse, but an abiding spirit of generosity that characterized his entire life.

Moreover, he was as brave as he was generous and as resourceful as he was brave. When a ship of which he was the captain was boarded by pirates off the coast of China, he had his sailors line up on each side of the hold of his vessel, each clasping behind his back a keg of gold, hastily snatched from its hiding place below. As soon as the eagerly expected pirates had boarded the ship, they made for the hold. Captain Bertram and his men, with no less speed, made for the empty boat of the pirates and quickly gaining the shore rallied a strong force, returned, and made the pirates prisoners upon their own vessel. The generous and heroic deeds of John Bertram would, if recorded, fill a large volume. But in this sketch reference can be made to only one kind act in his later life, of special interest to Bates men.

When in 1873 Mr. Milliken, proprietor of the Glen House, found himself near the beginning of the summer season without an adequate supply of helpers, he came to Bates College and engaged twenty-five of the young men to go to his White Mountain hotel, in the capacity of waiters. This is said to be the very first instance in America of the



John Bertram Hall

employment of college students for such service. It was Bates student pioneers who introduced at the Glen House a custom that has long been general. These Bates young men became acquainted with Captain John Bertram, a guest in the house, and were deeply impressed by his splendid manhood and his kind interest in all about him. When Captain Bertram left the hotel he left, also, one thousand dollars to be distributed among the young college students whose manliness and fidelity had deeply impressed him. To Captain Bertram each of those twenty-five young men, fighting their way through college without fortune or friends, acknowledged a debt of love and gratitude to be repaid only by like thoughtfulness toward others. Some of them have died, after giving good account of themselves. Some of them have attained to eminence in their life work. To those who survive, it will be an intense satisfaction to know that their Alma Mater will henceforth number among her buildings a John Bertram Hall. The structure first occupied jointly by students of The Latin School and of The Divinity School, subsequently wholly by The Latin School, and for more than thirteen years by the work of Bates College in Physics and Biology, was, in the summer of 1912, thoroughly reconstructed and is now a tasteful and commodious college dormitory, for the greater part occupied by Freshmen. The cost of this change has been met through the gift of ten thousand dollars by Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, of Boston. The daughter of Captain John Bertram thus entrusts to the keeping of Bates a name and a memory that, God helping, shall never die. It is a name that should inspire all the young men of Bates, and especially those rooming in John Bertram Hall, to a manhood as pure, brave, and whole-souled as that which it commemorates.

To Mrs. Henrietta G. Fitz, of Boston, Bates is indebted for her most recent scholarship. The nature of this scholarship commends it as of a kind that may well become more common than at present. The income of this scholarship is to be awarded annually to some worthy graduate of Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H.

PROGRESS OF OUR NEW \$500,000 FUND

Late in January, 1912, President Chase, under the direction of the Executive Board of the College, began an effort to raise \$500,000, a sufficient part of this amount to be devoted to the erection of a college chapel and of a gymnasium for the Bates young men.

As is well known, the chapel fund was at once secured, and the chapel is in process of erection, with the assurance that it will be ready for occupancy with the opening of the college year, in September next.

The conditions under which pledges have been made render valid all unpaid subscriptions, provided the sum of \$300,000 shall have been secured in money and in obligations by April 1st, 1913. At this date, about \$190,000 of the stipulated \$300,000 has been secured. A subscription of \$100,000 for a gymnasium and of \$10,000 toward the endowment fund would make this endeavor thoroughly successful, could these results be secured before April 1st. Where is the good friend whose subscription of \$100,000 will give Bates a gymnasium that shall meet her tremendous and urgent need? She is giving to the service of education, public and private, a larger percentage of teachers than is contributed by any other college in America, and the demand is now well nigh universal that every teacher shall be prepared to give instruction in Physical Culture. Bates is also ministering to the needs of Lewiston and Auburn through her care for the boys of the two cities. Her ability to serve these boys would be multiplied a hundred fold could she have a worthy gymnasium. We cannot learn that any other college in our country or any school attempting to give physical training is in such desperate need of gymnasium facilities as is Bates. Meanwhile, the immediate friends and alumni of the institution should be sending their contributions and their pledges either to persons selected to solicit from the classes that have graduated, or directly to the Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Drew, of Lewiston. It is important that everything practicable be done before April 1st, or if not by that date, as soon as may be consistent thereafter.



Musical Club

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

June 22-25, 1913

Sunday, 3.30 P.M.—Baccalaureate Sermon by the President in Main Street Church.

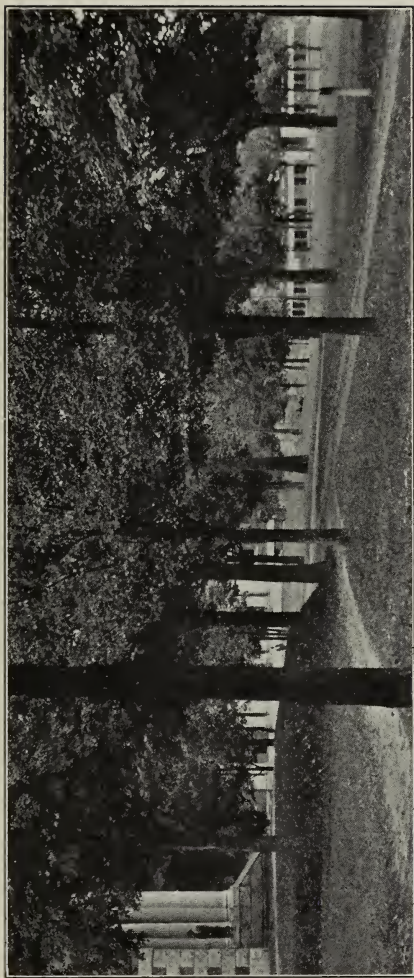
Monday, 9.00 A.M., 1.30 P.M.—Examinations for Admission to College in Hathorn Hall.

7.45 P.M.—The Junior Exhibition in Main Street Church.

Tuesday, 7.30 A.M.—Picnic breakfast of the Alumnae Club on Mount David, followed at 9.00 by business meeting in Polymnian Room.—8.00 A.M.—The Annual Meeting of the College Club in Eurosophian Room. 9.00 A.M.—The Annual Meeting of the President and Trustees in Hathorn Hall. The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Club in Polymnian Room. Reunions of Classes of '78, '83, '88, '93, '98, 1903, 1908, at places and hours designated by the class secretaries.

Tuesday, 2.30 P.M.—The Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1913 in College Chapel. 8.00 P.M.—Illumination of College Campus.

Wednesday, 10.00 A.M.—The Forty-seventh Annual Commencement in Main Street Church, followed by the Commencement Dinner in City Hall. 8.00 to 10.30 P.M.—Reception to the Graduating Class and their friends by the President in Fiske Room, Rand Hall.



A View of Campus



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